

國民新報

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號

▲郵政總局特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

本報價目

中文	英文	中英合併
零售每份 大洋三分	零售每份 大洋五分	零售每份 大洋八分
本埠 每月大洋八角 半年四元四角 全年八元	本埠 每月大洋一元 半年五元五角 全年十元	本埠 每月大洋一元五角 半年八元五角 全年十五元
外埠 每月一元五角 半年九元 全年十八元	外埠 每月二元 半年十二元 全年二十四元	外埠 每月二元五角 半年十五元 全年三十元

本報發行部啓事

本報自五月份起，已將發行部遷至前門外延壽寺街三十號，即本報編輯部對面。凡向本報訂閱者，請逕向該處接洽。此啓。

中國國民黨陸軍軍官學校啓事

本校奉令招收軍官學校學員，凡具有高中畢業或同等學力者，均可報名。報名日期自即日起至三月十日止。詳情請向本校招生處索取簡章。

北京五卅學校招收男女生廣告

本校奉令招收男女生，凡具有初中畢業或同等學力者，均可報名。報名日期自即日起至三月十日止。詳情請向本校招生處索取簡章。

華通商行

本行承辦各項貿易，代客買賣各種貨物。地址：崇內東單北總布胡同西口電話：一四六六。

雲良藥

治百病，功效神速。凡患各種疑難雜症者，服之立見奇效。地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

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外埠 每月一元五角 半年九元 全年十八元	外埠 每月二元 半年十二元 全年二十四元	外埠 每月二元五角 半年十五元 全年三十元

永昌洋行廣告

本行代理各國名廠洋貨，品質優良，價格公道。歡迎各界光臨選購。地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

交通社

本社出版各種交通社報，內容豐富，資訊靈通。歡迎訂閱。地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

福安人壽水火保險公司京局廣告

本公司承辦各項人壽水火保險，信譽昭著，賠償迅速。歡迎各界投保。地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

京綏鐵路車時刻票價表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
豐台	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00
西便門	7:10	8:10	9:10	10:10	11:10
南口	7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30
張家口	7:45	8:45	9:45	10:45	11:45
宣化	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00
康保	8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15	12:15
大境門	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30
歸綏	8:45	9:45	10:45	11:45	12:45
包頭	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00

京漢鐵路車時刻票價表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
北平	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00
永定門	7:10	8:10	9:10	10:10	11:10
長辛店	7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30
琉璃河	7:45	8:45	9:45	10:45	11:45
涿州	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00
高碑店	8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15	12:15
保定	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30
定興	8:45	9:45	10:45	11:45	12:45
徐水	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00

中國國民黨黨員高尙啓事

本黨員高尙啓事，凡我黨員應遵守之紀律，包括：一、遵守黨章，二、遵守黨紀，三、遵守黨法。如有違犯者，定予嚴懲。此啓。

新婦女月刊社啓事

本月刊社出版之新婦女月刊，內容豐富，歡迎訂閱。地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

本報緊要啓事

本月十二日爲孫中山先生逝世週年紀念日本報特爲紀念中山先生之功德而特刊此啓事以誌哀思凡我同胞如有以中山先生之功德而特刊此啓事以誌哀思者請於本月八日以前寄交本報母任歡迎

北京各界紀念孫中山先生逝世週年大會籌備會徵求各界團體加入本會及紀念品啓事

本會由中國國民黨中央黨部及北京各界團體發起定於本月十二日（星期日）下午二時在中山公園舉行紀念大會凡我同胞如有以中山先生之功德而特刊此啓事以誌哀思者請於本月八日以前寄交本報母任歡迎

官懲戒委員會辦公

官懲戒委員會辦公處移至天安門內文華門外大街八號辦公

徵文啓事

本月十三日（星期日）下午二時在中山公園舉行紀念大會凡我同胞如有以中山先生之功德而特刊此啓事以誌哀思者請於本月八日以前寄交本報母任歡迎

劉清揚啓事

劉清揚啓事：本人因事回國，所有在津之財產及事務，概由代理人處理，特此聲明。

津浦綫戰事昨訊

國軍昨晨總攻：佔領姚馬渡李各莊姚家店：大李莊李各莊全數覆沒

正定石家莊無事

石家莊方面，聞石家莊與石家莊三區發生衝突，已見報端。石家莊方面，聞石家莊與石家莊三區發生衝突，已見報端。

閻魏衝突解決

石家莊方面，聞石家莊與石家莊三區發生衝突，已見報端。石家莊方面，聞石家莊與石家莊三區發生衝突，已見報端。

買關一部分閣員昨就職

財政部計劃部閣員昨就職：財政部計劃部閣員昨就職，財政部計劃部閣員昨就職。

國民新報副刊一月份合訂本已出版請速購

國民新報副刊一月份合訂本已出版，請速購。國民新報副刊一月份合訂本已出版，請速購。

新部與紅槍會匪衝突

兵匪混亂之開封：兵匪混亂之開封，兵匪混亂之開封。

法國有優先權耶

金佛郎案之黑幕：金佛郎案之黑幕，金佛郎案之黑幕。

馮玉祥尚在平地泉

政府電馮玉祥出山：政府電馮玉祥出山，政府電馮玉祥出山。

馮玉祥尚在平地泉

馮玉祥尚在平地泉：馮玉祥尚在平地泉，馮玉祥尚在平地泉。

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專治男婦
胃力不健
水穀難消
致能積鬱
成滯胸滿
悶脹胃逆
不開胃少
口軟少食
吞酸倒飽
噎雜心胃
刺痛筋酸
抽痛氣積
痰塊反胃
嘔吐傷酒

傷食等症每 一元打十元
總經理任慶餘堂京前門外廊房三條西口外紙巷子路西電
南局四九三二

馬康之君來一照登
二萬國憲書大總理啓者鄙人自一九一九年入貴會認儲四分之會一份茲於
月間開議奉總統特撥七千餘元委任職作足徵
貴會辦理得法費用不著寒暑日可預卜也特此鳴謝並請
台安

第四二三五號諸日馬榮之謹啓住南沈子胡同十二號

本會除發還以上之獎額並完全發還外此另數個日於新年之始復行此項利益甚多
百元及如閣下尚未加入敝會者請即時加入俾於新年之始實行此項利益甚多
之諸將計畫則閣下亦有如馬君得中三獎之希望也

但擬將介紹員酬金全變獎如有願就者請與鄙人接洽可也

會備有詳章函索即寄

[illegible]

特選高手包廚專作英法大菜業經佈備妥善室內寬敞座位
深尚望賜顧諸君早來一價方知言之不謬也

劉瑞泉肖像商標



久遊花界諸君請看花柳爲毒甚回毒氣深之症愈者患過身之病如
醫學畢業生劉瑞泉專門花柳科秘製著名特效良藥

天下馳名
靈驗無敵
輕者一料
如無效驗
執單服藥
不收藥費



追毒醒酒丸
每料兩元
每付三毛

止痛五淋丸
每料二元
每付二毛

消毒散
每瓶二毛

花柳傳染最速日久纏綿危險最多能遺傳妻子後代
本藥房開設前門外煤市街南頭路西門牌七十四號有劉瑞泉招牌便是

黑髮藥水 此水爲本公司新明之凡男女童髮發白一經試用立見烏黑光亮已無傷皮膚流弊 每瓶一元五角半打十五元

麗艷容素 此藥能令皮色潔白肌膚嬌嫩凡面目黃黑皮粗致皺顏容晦氣用之立見奇效 每瓶一元半打十五元

拔毛藥水 此藥能拔頭頸鬚鬚及面上細毛鬚等效能拔盡復由本公司生髮藥水之聖效 每瓶一元半打十五元

去斑點水 專治面上雀斑斑斑極有靈效凡患雀斑比斑痕及各科小瘡亦能治愈真美類大奇品也 每瓶一元半打十五元

除粉刺水 此藥水專治面酒刺風疔瘡赤鼻及面下各路小瘡只須將此水擦於患處立見功效真奇品也 每瓶一元半打十五元

生髮藥水 此藥水功能發速血液養毛孔故生髮效驗極速凡病後血虛面枯及脫毛之鬚眉擦之數水可生效每瓶二元半打十五元

批發所北京菜市口英法藥房 外埠函購照原寄奉市南門牌四

張仲三
中藥房

乾坤福壽膏

婦人注
意

立止白帶丸

總處北京前門外
大柵欄
老德記藥房

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

威蘭氏秘製九零九藍色淋濁片

此片專治
淋白濁等症

新治婦女月經難痛氣喘白帶血虧氣塊悶內傷有枯閉宮寒不育胎動黃
重者百發百中如血癰等症如經臨十參藥氣血虧弱百治不效照此九五盒已
重者三盒保好每盒一圓六盒十圓外函購郵費一角

刺痛即便不見新久等症服後一小時便變為藍色此即療病良藥經三日全愈
若二三盒除根永不復犯補腎壯陽種子每大盒一圓六盒十圓小盒一圓一角

大馬路德亞大藥房
前門大街四號經理處

東四瑞華英葯房（電話南局一九〇一）

婦女調經丸

安胎種子

威蘭氏秘製

●介紹名醫

國泰鄉鎮平先君講學卓犖術名家於游之餘出其仁術濟世無不著
成奏同人等知之有素用特爲之介紹冀求醫者有所問津（住址）西縣樓城
廟胡同十八號安華公處電話）西局二十四（脈金）西城二元東城北城外
城元晚十句後加倍（車費）西城二角東四北城四角晚十句後加倍
趙廷敬李寶生向子昆吳昌養莊新齡呂扶貞吳凡王式玉向

圖書各種

時令油

此油係選用上等芝麻，經科學方法精製而成，色澤鮮明，氣味芬芳，為家庭必備之良油。凡烹飪各種菜餚，均能增進食慾，且能潤腸通便，誠為養生之佳品也。

止痛粉

此藥專治各種痛症，如頭痛、牙痛、經痛、感冒發熱等，服之立見奇效。藥性溫和，無副作用，為居家旅行必備之良藥。

活胃散

此散專治胃弱、消化不良、食慾不振、嘔吐酸水等症。服之能開胃健脾，促進消化，使食慾大增，體力漸復。誠為胃病之聖藥也。

壯腎丸

此丸專治腎虛、腰酸背痛、頭暈目眩、精神不振等症。服之能補腎壯陽，益氣養血，使精神煥發，體力倍增。誠為補腎之良藥也。

律師董耀青

本律師承辦各項法律事務，包括民事、刑事訴訟，契約書之起草與審核，以及法律諮詢等。收費低廉，服務周到，歡迎各界垂詢。

華通商行

本行經銷各國名廠百貨，貨真價實，童叟無欺。現為擴大業務，特舉行大減價活動，凡購貨一律九折。歡迎各界光臨選購。

九號電南三八三

本號專營各種電器、五金、百貨，貨品齊全，價格公道。現為酬謝顧客，特舉行大減價活動，凡購貨一律八折。歡迎各界光臨選購。

神效除根敗毒丸

此丸專治各種瘡毒、癰疽、疔瘡、無名腫毒等。服之能清熱解毒，消腫止痛，使瘡毒早日癒合。誠為治瘡之聖藥也。

青年部

本部為服務青年，特舉辦各種青年活動，包括體育比賽、文藝表演、職業培訓等。歡迎青年踴躍參加，共同成長。

北京信成線廠

本廠專營各種電線、電纜、電器零件，品質優良，價格低廉。現為擴大業務，特舉行大減價活動，凡購貨一律八折。歡迎各界光臨選購。

燕京印書局

本局承印各種書籍、報章、廣告、名片等，印刷精美，交貨迅速。收費低廉，服務周到，歡迎各界垂詢。

止淋琥珀丸

此丸專治淋病、尿道炎、膀胱炎等症。服之能清熱利尿，消腫止痛，使炎症早日癒合。誠為治淋之聖藥也。

中山先生紀念章

為紀念孫中山先生，特發行紀念章，以表彰其偉大貢獻。凡購買者，均可獲贈紀念章一枚。數量有限，欲購從速。

潤卿氏秘製安胎種子寶丹

此丹專治婦女胎動不安、流產、不孕等症。服之能安胎種子，調經理帶，使胎兒健康發育。誠為婦女之聖藥也。

心胃疼痛藥

此藥專治心胃疼痛、消化不良、胃酸過多等症。服之能止痛消食，調和氣血，使心胃安寧。誠為治心胃之聖藥也。

止嗽立效丸

此丸專治咳嗽、氣喘、痰多等症。服之能止咳化痰，平喘定喘，使呼吸順暢。誠為治咳嗽之聖藥也。

眼科醫目復明

本診所專治各種眼疾，如沙眼、白內障、近視、遠視等。採用科學方法，療效顯著，收費低廉。歡迎各界垂詢。

平民讀本出版

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The People's Tribune

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China Asks Permanent Council Seat

Puts Forth Claim As Largest Country Of Asia, With Fourth Of World's Population, Ancient Culture And Unlimited Resources

Germany's Admission To Be First Matter Considered; British Press Still Storming With Protests Against Stand

Geneva, March 5.—China has formally applied for a permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations.

China's application for a permanent membership of the League Council, signed by Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, says that the Chinese Government in formulating the request takes the stand on the international status quo and the importance of China compared with other Powers. The Chinese Government further considers that such representation of China, a Power which occupies the greatest area of the Asiatic Continent, possesses a quarter of the total population of the globe, disposes of unlimited resources, has considerable economic power, and has distinguished itself by its ancient traditional culture, could only enhance the efficacy of the League.

The Program

Berlin, March 5.—The League Council programme for the first meeting will be the admission of Germany as a permanent member; during the next session in which Germany will already participate as a member, there will be proposed the admission of Poland as a non-permanent member. This latter move is to help in averting a British cabinet crisis, according to the "Morning Post."

The German delegates leaving for Geneva comprised the Chancellor, Dr. Luther, Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann, State Secretary, Herr Schubert and the Chief of the Press Department, Herr Hilp. The British delegates are Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Cecil and Mr. Hearst. M. Briand, M. Paul Boncour and M. Loucheur will represent France.

More British Nowes

London, March 5.—"The Times" remarks that the effect of the debate on Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech has not completely allayed the general uneasiness over next week's proceedings. No clear answer was given to the essential question. With regard to the time and occasion for possible increase of membership of the League Council. There is really no effective answer to Mr. Lloyd George's reminder that the policy of waiting to see what happens at Geneva may be carried too far by a great self-respecting nation and that a frank indisputable declaration of the British attitude at this moment might go far to determine the issue.

The nerves of the London press have evidently been frayed by the uncertainty as to what will happen at Geneva, and Sir Austen Chamberlain's plan for a non-committal attitude regarding any definite plea of action on the part of British representatives has hardly been received in the "true Locarno spirit" in Fleet Street.

"He told the House nothing," grimly asserts the "Daily Herald" in describing the Foreign Secretary's speech as a master piece of wordy evasion, while the "Daily" (Continued on page 3)

BRITAIN NOW READY TO REMOVE "MADE IN GERMANY" LABELS

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—To allow dealers to have goods of foreign origin stamped "foreign products" instead of naming the country of origin as at present is planned by the British parliament. This would refer more especially to the famous "made in Germany" stamp, which was introduced when German competition grew strong.

Yen Refuses To Be Foreign Minister; Ask C. H. Wang

Cabinet Still Has No Meeting Due To Absence Of New Ministers And Refusals Of Office

Chung Mei

Peking, March 6.—Failure of several new cabinet ministers to appear yesterday prevented anything but an informal discussion, particularly as those who did attend, were against a formal session of the new body.

It is understood that Dr. Wang Chung-hui is being approached to accept the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs by Premier Chia, who has again received the refusal of Dr. W. W. Yen to accept the post to which he was gazetted.

While there is nothing to indicate whether Dr. Wang will consider the office or not, the government was prepared to issue a mandate accepting Dr. Yen's resignation and appointing Dr. Wang, just as soon as an affirmative reply was received.

Chia Takes Office

Kuo Wen

General Chia Teh-yao assumed office as Premier at ten o'clock yesterday morning. In receiving the staff of the Cabinet, General Chia made a brief speech, in the course of which he pleaded for the whole-hearted co-operation of the staff in the present critical moment.

Yesterday afternoon the Ministers of Finance, Communications, Interior and War assumed their respective posts. Mr. Lu Hsin, the Minister of Justice, is in Peking, and it is reported, he has agreed to assume office next Monday.

Opposition to Ma

Dr. Ma Chun-wu, the Minister of Education, is hesitating to assume office because of the financial straits of the Ministry of Education and the demands of the teachers for funds. He is also encountering strong opposition from the anti-Christians and supporters of the former minister, who accuse him of having deserted the Kuomintang and gone over to the Government party.

Mr. Yang Wen-kai, the new Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is still in Nanking but, according to reports from government sources, he has wired to the Premier, expressing his willingness to come to Peking to assume office. Mr. Yang represents Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in the new Cabinet.

There is no prospect of Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei coming to Peking to take over his post as Minister of Navy, and it is believed that Mr. Wu Shen-li, the Acting Minister, will continue to function in that capacity.

Chia's Speech

That he will be guided by the (Continued on page 4)

Canton Chief Comes to Aid Of Kuominchun

General Chiang Kai-shih on Way to Tientsin; Reports of Rapprochement With Chang Denied

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 5.—A representative of General Chiang Kai-shih of Canton is now in Shanghai en route for Tientsin to open negotiations with the Kuominchun for joint co-operation.

It is reported that the popular peace movement started by Messrs. Chang I-lun, Tang Er-ho and others is making great strides during the last few days and the programme to be adopted to effect general peace is to be published soon.

Messrs. Yeh Kung-cho and Cheng Hung-nien have strongly denied the rumour now prevalent that they have been communicating with Marshal Chang Tso-lin to start a monarchical restoration movement.

Congressman Voices Filipino's Right To Independent Rule

Debate In House; Gilbert Endorses Island's Effort To Rid Itself Of U. S. Domination

United Press

Washington, March 5.—A verbal duel over the United States position in the Far East, with special reference to China and the Philippines, was staged on the floor of the House of Representatives today by Congressman Gilbert (Democrat of Kentucky) and Underhill (Republican of Massachusetts) with Gilbert flaying those who advocate permanent retention of the Philippines and Underhill indulging in vigorous denunciation of Quezon and other independence workers.

Gilbert declared the Administration's Philippines policy is a backward one and invoked "the shades of Patrick Henry" on behalf of the Island people who "on bended knee are begging for freedom from United States domination," citing the sympathy of President McKinley and his successors with the aspirations of the Filipinos. He said the Filipinos are using every effort to organize a stable Government of their own.

"With China used by Russia and others spreading pernicious forms of government", Underhill countered, "international chaos" would follow release of the American foothold in the Far East.

U. S. AMBASSADOR GOES HOME TO DISCUSS ARMS

Reuter

Washington, March 5.—Mr. Houghton, the American Ambassador in London, has been requested to return to the United States in order to consult with Secretary of State Kellogg regarding plans for the preliminary disarmament conference. Mr. Houghton sails on March 7.

LAUNCH FIRST GERMAN POST-WAR DESTROYER

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—The first German destroyer to be built since the war, slid from the drydock at Wilhelmshaven on Thursday and was christened "Möve" by Captain Dohna of the famous "Möve" cruiser which operated on the Atlantic during the World War.

FLIGHT FROM BERLIN TO VLADIVOSTOK TO BE WORLD'S RECORD

United Press

The world's record for speedy covering of long distance will be established as soon as the Aero-Lloyd, a German aviation company, and the German-Russian stock company start their airplane service from Berlin to Russia's largest port on the Pacific Ocean, Vladivostok. The company promises to cover this distance of approximately six thousand miles within fifty hours by day and night flying in fast planes.

New Minister of Education Opposed By Students' Union

Attacked As Reactionary Official of Type of Much-noted Minister Chang; Disorder Predicted

The appointment of Ma Chun-wu, a reactionary official closely allied with the Anfu party, as the Minister of Education has precipitated a critical situation in educational circles. It is feared that the colleges, which have been enjoying a short period of reconstruction and progress under the former Minister of Education, Yi Pei-chi, will be plunged into temporary disorder. The particular reason for the students' opposition to this new minister is rumoured to be that Minister Ma has come back with the tacit understanding and approval of Chang Hsing-yen, the reactionary leader, and has plans to carry through the work which Chang left unfinished, when he was forced to retire from his office with the downfall of the Anfu Government a few months ago.

The Peking Students' Union and the Anti-Christian Alliance have both held meetings to discuss plans for opposing him. Besides issuing a declaration they have secured a personal interview with Premier Chia, in which they made it plainly understood that the opposition to Ma Chun-wu represented the sentiments of the majority of the student world in Peking.

Government Gives \$10,000 For Dr. Sun Memorial Service

Ceremony To Be Held By Kuomintang In Central Park Next Friday

Chung Mei

At the memorial service to be held for the first anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen next Friday, Marshal Tuan Chijui will be represented by Chu Yang-kuang, Minister of Interior.

The government is reported to have contributed \$10,000 to the Kuomintang for the expenses of the ceremony which is to be held in Central Park.

Plans are also said to be under way for the erection of a statue to the late Kuomintang leader before the Tien An Men.

RIFFS RESIST ATTACK OF SPAIN AT TETUAN

United Press

Tangier, March 5.—A great battle is raging in the region of Tetuan.

The Spanish at that point have launched an offensive in an attempt to dislodge the Riff guns. They are bombarding Tetuan with considerable effect.

The Riffs are strongly resisting the Spanish onslaught.

Kuomintang Leader Urges Feng's Return

Hsu Chien Wires to Feng Warning of Evil Results of Wu Victory

In reply to a telegram from the heads of the Kuominchun, Mr. Hsu Chien, the well-known Kuomintang leader, has sent a telegram to Feng Yu-hsiang, urging him to come out to assume the leadership of the Kuominchun forces in the anti-Wu campaign.

The telegram was very forcefully worded and contained a strong denunciation of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin as the creators of mischief and traitors of the nation. Following is the text.

The Text

Messrs. Feng Yu-hsiang, Chang Chih-chiang, Li Hsiao-tung, Lu Chung-lin, Liu Chuchun, Sung Chieh-yuan, Liu Hsu-fen: Your joint telegram has been received. When Mr. Feng announced his intention of retiring temporarily from his official post, it struck me as being not exactly advisable in view of the grave situation which could be seen was already developing. I have refrained, however, from expressing any opinion at the time, because I thought Mr. Feng with his full knowledge of the whole situation, was better able to decide on the proper course to take, and I hoped his retirement might possibly result in the coming civil war being averted and the consequent maintenance of peace for China.

The events of the last two months, however, have proved our hope to be unjustified. The two traitors of the country, Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin have joined hands with each other, and by instigating bandit activities in various areas, have tried to set up a general condition of disorder for the country, with purely personal gains for themselves.

Politically, the Anfu party is trying to come back to power, and is daily looking forward to the victory of these two war-lords as the sole chance for their return to power.

Means Impartialism

The international aspect would of the question if Wu and Chang should succeed, would mean an increase of the influence of the imperialistic nations over the Chinese Government, since the latter will be an instrument of Wu and Chang, the proteges of the foreign powers. Here we are standing in the midst of a really critical situation of China, and the facts call for strong and timely action to check the activities of the traitors. If Mr. Feng should refuse to come out at this moment to bring about a real political revolution, the five armies of the Kuominchun would be left without a head, and I am afraid this would not be for the welfare of our country. As to the political changes which should be effected, even if we could not fulfil all our wishes at the moment, we should at least stick to the program outlined in the last telegram.

Emissary Optimistic

Asiatic

Kalgan, March 4.—General Ma Fu-hsiang, Deputy-Tuan of the North-west and Director of the Government Aeronautical Bureau, passed through Kalgan en route for Putschuan this early morning to see Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. Interviewed on the train, General Ma declared that he is confident that his chief will emerge from his retirement in a few days.

Regarding the military situation, General Ma, who is one of the prominent Mohammedan commanders of the North-west, sees no reason for anxiety notwithstanding the reverses suffered by the second Kuominchun in Honan and that by the following allocation of the leaders of the first Kuominchun, there is no difficulty to dispose of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the combined army of Chang Tsung-chang and Li Ching-lin.

BOYCOTT CONFRONTS HONGKONG WITH GRAVEST CRISIS IN ITS HISTORY; SAYS CORRESPONDENT

HELEN WILLS DEFEATS GERMAN CHAMPION AT TENNIS MEET

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—The German tennis champion, Frau Neppach, was defeated in Mentone by Helen Wills with sixpoint zero-sixpoint three.

Lu Chung-lin Takes Towns Near Machang In Early Attack

Transports Off Taku Fly Japanese Flags; Authorities Protest; Battle at Yung Ping With Chang Forces

Reuter

The Kuominchun headquarters announce that a telephone message was received from General Lu Chung-lin yesterday morning stating that a Kuominchun attack on General Li Ching-lin started at 5 o'clock in the morning, and that the Kuominchun had occupied Yangchiatien on the left flank and Mikehchuang and Yaomatu on the right (north of Machang). General Lu added that the enemy forces appeared to have been shaken by Kuominchun aeroplane attacks. A detachment of about five or six hundred Shantung men were cut off and captured. A brigade of the Third Kuominchun had crossed the canal with the object of attacking Chinghsin.

Headquarters also announced that several Kansu brigades had arrived at Paotowchen en route to Peking.

Kalgan Trains Irregular

Railway communications with Kalgan have been very irregular since the 3rd instant. No freight trains have been running and the passenger service has been spasmodic.

The Shantung troops apparently have not been landed from the transports that arrived off Taku on the 4th instant. The Kuominchun forces have placed ten guns in the forts, according to foreign reports.

Some of the gunboats accompanying the transports have been flying foreign flags, including Japanese, and it is understood that the Japanese authorities are making a protest against the misuse of their flag by the Fengtien officers.

General Yang Sen arrived at Wanhsien on the 1st instant. He will stay there for some time. General Yang was met by officers commanding about 10,000 troops belonging to various former Kweichow and Szechuan units. Enemy troops were in the region of Wanhsien, but there had been very little fighting owing to shortage of ammunition. The foreign community, however, were alarmed and had asked the American gunboat, there to afford them protection in case of emergency. It had been arranged for the foreigners to take shelter in the Standard Oil Company's sheds, under the protection of American marines, in the event of fighting in the city.

Battle at Yung Ping

Chung Mei

Fighting between the Kuominchun and the Hong-

(Continued on page 3)

Efforts At Conciliation Have Failed; Talk Of Use Of Force By Hongkong Colony; Some Fear Results Of Arms; Hongkong Stand Stated

Refuses To Negotiate With Strike Committee; Holds Government Responsible; Warns Of Treaty Violations; Hidden Threat Of Military Action

By Miles W. Vaughn

United Press Staff Correspondent

Hongkong, February 22.—The present anti-British boycott instituted by Canton and the province of Kwangtung against the Hongkong colony has placed the colony in probably the most precarious situation in the three-quarters of a century of its existence.

British efforts to conciliate the Chinese so that trade may be resumed all have ended in failure. For six months the Chinese in the Kwangtung area have maintained a solid front against all things British and have punished severely any of their own countrymen they found trading with the British or working for them in any way.

For these reasons many British have come to the conclusion that force is the only measure left to them. Others disagree with this and declare that while it might be possible to force Canton to open her port again to British trade, such a policy would be suicidal in that the enmity of all China against everything British would be aroused to a point where the whole of the great commercial and trade structure which Britons have raised through a century of effort would come clattering about their ears.

The official position is best outlined in a reliable statement made to the United Press to the effect that the Government still desires a peaceful settlement, with the admission that the means by which such a settlement can be obtained in the near future is not apparent.

Hongkong's Stand

Governor Clementi, in a recent statement replying to a communique by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton, warned the Canton Government that any attempt to incite Chinese workers in the Hongkong colony to another strike would be met by drastic action. The Governor made these points:

1. That the Canton Strike Committee has been enabled to continue the present strike and boycott only by the use of armed guards who have intimidated the Chinese merchants and workers, preventing their having any relations with Hongkong. It is certain, the Governor said, that the anti-British boycott in Kwangtung Province would not last another day but for the unlawful tyranny imposed upon the Cantonese people by the Canton Strike Committee.

Wants Government Negotiation

2. The Hongkong Government will not negotiate with anyone in Canton but the Canton Government. The statement of the Canton Commissioner for Foreign Affairs that the principals in the matter are the Canton Strike Committee and the Hong-

(Continued on page 4)

The People's Tribune

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Sunday, March 7, 1926.

Some Secret History And The League Of Nations

China's application for a permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations serves to direct Nationalist attention to the struggle now centering on the admission of Germany to the League in the character of a Great Power and to the significance of her re-emergence as a positive force in international affairs. The League, it may be remembered, comprises 55 nations, ranging from the British Empire down to Hayti which is now the object of an interesting American experiment along the line of the British method of government "in the interest of the natives." The work of the League is done (a) through its Assembly which meets annually at Geneva on the first Monday in September and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote; and (b) through its Council which meets normally four times a year. Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan as Great Powers are permanent members of the Council, and at present 6 other States are annually elected as temporary or non-permanent members. The election of these non-permanent members practically depends on France and Great Britain who of course dominate the entire work and influence of the League; and it is well-known that no State can be elected as a non-permanent member if it is persona ingrata to either Great Britain or France. The shabby role played by China in this connexion is instructive. It is a secret page of League history which ought to be made public in Chinese Nationalist interests. We vouch for the historical accuracy of the story because it is based on direct and first-hand knowledge of the facts.

China At Geneva

President Woodrow Wilson having betrayed China on the Shantung question during the Versailles Peace Conference, Monsieur Clemenceau informed the Chinese Delegation that the question could be raised at the meeting of the First Assembly of the League of Nations. Thither a new Chinese Delegation travelled at the heels of the bright Chinese Statesboy, Vi-yuin Wellington Koo. In the midst of the latter's meditations on the theme, it was hinted to him that an atmosphere of peace should encompass and suffuse the first historic meeting of a League designed for the perpetual preservation of peace and goodwill among men, etc. This was at first disturbing but "diplomatic compensations" were soon proffered. In consideration of Chinese acquiescence to the side-tracking of the Shantung question, the Chief Delegate of the Chinese Delegation was elected Vice-Chairman of the principal Commission dealing with Disarmament whose chairman was the Chief Delegate of the British Delegation, Earl (then Mr. Arthur) Balfour. This nice arrangement apparently satisfied the Chief Chinese Delegate as it certainly pleased the Chief British Delegate who had to bear in mind the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which was still in force. This move made the next step easy for the Chief Delegate of the French Delegation, M. Leon Bourgeois who was ably assisted by Rene Viviani. It was known that the Scandinavian Bloc, led by the Norwegian Lange—one of the greatest authorities on peace and disarmament—had decided to raise the formidable issue of universal disarmament. This was fiercely opposed by the French Delegation and the other Allied Powers who had recently and successfully fought the "war to end war."

A Passion For The "Can-Can"

But it was realised that the opposition could not openly be led by the French or any of the other protagonists who had allied themselves to kill Germans in the name of justice and righteousness and peace. The moral contradiction and mockery of it all, it was seen, would have shocked a world still stricken with grief for the loss of its manhood and its youth. There were, however, the Chinese who might do the job, particularly as their Chief Delegate was known to be anxious to join in the diplomatic "can-can" in the international cabarets of Western Europe. Him, Bourgeois and

Viviani enmeshed; and on the memorable day when Lange pleaded for the world's disarmament, Geneva witnessed the spectacle of a Chinese insisting on the powder magazines of France, Britain and Japan being kept full and dry. To the single other Chinese who commingled with those who gazed on that immoral scene, there came disgust, humiliation and deepest disillusionment. One sees it again. Here rises Lange, tall, grey-haired, and full with the thoughts and dreams and imaginings of a lifetime spent in the service of peace. Swiftly he unfolds his thesis, setting it forth in a powerful dialectic and with unanswerable logic and thought; and then he warns the Bourbons and those who seem incapable of learning or of forgetting of the probable death of nations in Europe if the pre-war doctrine of armaments and military preparedness is not fundamentally revised. Then a dapper, young Chinese, with coal-black hair and immaculately laundered shirt, begins to speak. He opposes the great Scandinavian authority and proceeds to repeat what the French prompter has whispered in his ear—the fallacies and untruths which the fall of Athens and of Rome and twenty centuries of European history have exploded and exposed. But he received his reward. Before the Assembly ended, he was sitting on the Council of the League, playing the great game with the French who were busy sowing dragons' teeth in Central Europe.

China On The "Door-Mat"

China has long since ceased to be a non-permanent member of the Council of the League. She found herself on the "door-mat" directly France and Britain had no more use of her inside the League. And we do not suppose that the admirably worded application which Mr. Chu Chao-hsin is reported to have signed in a Ruter's message published in this paper yesterday, will induce either of the two dictators of European destinies to support the re-entry of China into the Council of the League either as a permanent or a non-permanent member. And in view of the revelation made in this article, China's re-admission to the Council is not of capital importance though there may be a change of political values on the subject when Nationalist China achieves her freedom and independence. Until the dawn of that new day, Chinese Nationalists need not vex themselves on the point, more especially for the added reasons which are indicated in the following analysis of the question relating to Germany's admission to the League of Nations and to a seat on its Council.

An Instrument Of Anglo-French Domination

Our conception and understanding of the League of Nations is that it is mainly an instrument of Anglo-French domination in Europe and of Imperialist policy vis-a-vis Soviet Russia and the rest of the world other than Japan and the Americas. In a sense the Mussolinian dictatorship in Italy is a challenge, though not a serious one, to this Anglo-French hegemony in the European system; and the entry of Germany into the League may also lead to a breach in the Anglo-French structure. If this is so, why have England and France agreed not only to Germany's admission as a member of the League but to her election to a permanent seat in the Council and thus ranking the "enemy" of yesterday as one of the Great Powers? It is known that this agreement has been forced by England upon France who has had to yield for a variety of reasons, including the pressure of the French war-debt to the English and the Riffian struggle. And England is playing the part of the "honest broker" because Germany is marked out to be a powerful tool in the great, ecumenical struggle between British Imperialism and Soviet Russia. There is a startling confirmation of this view of the "deal" in the statement made by the leader of Germany's potash trust to the United Press which we published in this paper yesterday. Captain Arnold Rechberg, having had his Potash Trust lately financed in London, declares openly and frankly that "Germany, France and Great Britain can now approach the solution of the Russian problem." And after emphasising the view that the "League of Nations is the bulwark and the instrument against the Russian peril," the Herr Captain asserts that "in a few years at most, Europe will need every gun and every cartridge against the Russian hordes... It will be a fight for life and death and the longer it is postponed by the European nations the fiercer it must be.... Great Britain realizes more and more that the future of her empire depends on the extermination of Bolshevism. Moscow agent, riding the wave of nationalism, are spreading the Bolshevik creed throughout the Orient and Occident and only the quick decapitation of this pernicious snake can save Europe's colonies."

Marechal Foch's Solution

We wonder if it has occurred to this unchastened "Hun" to pause and ask what precise role will Germany be permitted by her Anglo-French masters to play in the "extermination of Bolshevism." The present diplomatic struggle for the admission of Poland to a permanent seat on the Council of the League as well as for its enlargement in order to create a French "counterpoise" to Germany, might prove enlightening if the Herr Captain were not of the international breed that strives and batters on the blood and dead bodies of Europe's manhood. And for this reason, he would doubtless remain unmoved and unaltered in his demand for the "quick decapitation of Soviet Russia even though Marechal Foch would be certain to plan a campaign in which the cannon fodder would be the manhood and youth of Germany and attempt thus to solve—by one masterly process in human slaughter—the "extermination of Bolshevism" in the interest of British Imperialism and a preponderant German population in the interest of French Militarism.

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO LHASA REPELLED BY NATIVES AT PASS

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—A British Tibet Expedition on its way to Lhasa encountered resistance by the native population in a pass 12,000 feet above sea level. The British Mount Everest Expedition will, therefore, not take place according to a London report.

Platform Of Japan Proletariat Party Asks Big Reforms

Attacks Suffrage, Labor, "White Slave", Taxes, Education And Censorship Laws

Reuter

Osaka, March 5.—After two days' sittings the Committee of Organization of the Proletariat Party will be formally resuscitated today at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The party will be called: "The Labourers and Farmers Party". The headquarters will be established in Tokio, and the new platform will be as follows: 1.—Complete emancipation of the proletariat, politically, economically and socially, due regard being paid to existing conditions in the country. 2.—Reformation by lawful means of the unfair systems of landownership, production and distribution. 3.—Complete reconstruction of the Diet by eradication of the existing political parties which, it is alleged, represent only the interests of the privileged classes.

Later

The inaugural meeting of the Proletariat Party today adopted the following programme in addition to the formula cabled this morning:—

Extension of the suffrage to men and women over twenty years of age. Revision of the laws so as to restrain party activities. Limitation of armaments. Better treatment of soldiers and their families. Abolition of consumption taxes and customs duties on daily necessities and at the same time the addition of higher cumulative taxes on property. Complete freedom to form labour unions and the right to strike and carry on collective bargaining. Inauguration of a system for the minimum employment of women and children at night in factories. The total elimination of the employment of women and children in mining and all forms of dangerous work. Adoption of an eight-hour working day. Revision of the regulations pertaining to factories, mines and seamen. Elevation of the legal status of women. A ban on the "white slave" traffic. Old age and accidents pensions. State compensation for false accusation and unlawful arrest. Compulsory education at the expense of the State.

The Party proposes to enrol individual working men and tenant farmers.

Newspaper Comment

Toho

Tokyo, March 6.—Creation of the Farmer-Labour Party, the first proletarian party in Japan, was the occasion of comments in various circles. So far the only newspaper which carried the comment on the question of proletarian party has been the *Tokyo Asahi*, which states that the establishment of the Farmer-Labour Party is a matter of rejoicing not only in the labour camp but also of the whole nation of Japan. The paper hopes that the creation of the new party would serve as a reminder to those existing political parties which are engaging in the most shameful skirmishes over political spoils.

As things stand at present it is not conceived that the authorities would come out with high-handed measures and suppress the new party as in the case of the previous organization of the Labour Party.

The Government spokesman intimates that unless deliberate contradictory action is taken by the members of the new political party, the professed platform of which announces the intention of the party to strive to gain the right of the proletariat for requisite material benefit in accordance with the principle of existing parliamentary government, the authorities will deal with the party as in the case of the existing political parties.

LENIN BECOMING A FIGURE FOR LEGENDARY VENERATION AMONG MASSES OF RUSSIA

United Press

Moscow, January 31.—While there was nothing especially spectacular in the observance of the second anniversary of Lenin's death here on January 22, the ceremonies mostly taking the form of large meetings and organized pilgrimages to Lenin's mausoleum on the Red Square, the anniversary helped to emphasize how much the figure of Lenin has become an object of legendary veneration to the Russian masses.

Sometimes this veneration assumes semi-religious forms which are frowned on by the Communists. So a case was reported from the city of Baku in which Lenin's picture was substituted for an ikon, or portrait of a saint. Instead of the lamp which religious Russian burn before their ikons electric lights were kept burning before the picture of Lenin. This practice was officially reprimanded as an improper way of showing respect to the dead leader. On the other hand the Communists encourage the establishment of "Lenin corners" in factories, offices and homes; and these corners, filled with pictures showing Lenin at various stages of his life and other memorials, tend to take on a semi-religious character.

It is not an uncommon incident in workingclass families for the Communist husband to keep up his "Lenin corner", while his wife, who is still a believer, continues to burn candles and

pray before her ikons.

Lenin Legends

Many legends have already grown up about Lenin, especially in the remote country districts. Typical among these legends is one which was published at the time of the Lenin memorial anniversary.

"One day Lenin thought he would see how the Communists could get on without him. So he arranged with his doctor to make out that he was dead, and no one but his wife, Krupskaya, was admitted into the secret. So they put Lenin in his glass case and everyone cried, even the Communists, who never shed tears.

"Then Lenin thought he would see how things were going, so, without anyone knowing it, he stole out of his mausoleum and went to a factory. Here he found that the work was going better than it did in his lifetime and that more and more workers were joining the Communist Party. After the factory he visited a peasant's hut, where there were no more ikons but only pictures of himself. And the peasants told him they were becoming more and more united with the workers in the towns. Finally he learned that there are no more attacks on Russia and that the country is at peace with the whole world. So Lenin went back to his glass case and went to sleep again, for he was very tired. But what joy there will be when he finally wakes up for good."

Warns Germany Of Loss To Trade If She Joins Powers

China Spokesman Expresses Indignation At Move Of Germany To Join Powers In Nine-Power Treaty

Kuo Wen

In connection with the attempt of the German Government to adhere to the Nine-Power Treaty signed at the Washington Conference despite the repeated protest of the Chinese Government, a well-known Chinese authority on International Law made the following analytical comment in an interview with a representative of this agency Friday.

"Since the conclusion of the Sino-German commercial agreement relations between the two peoples and governments have been growing much closer than before. This is because the Chinese people are natural lovers of peace and have a spontaneous feeling for those who treat them as equals and friends. The astonishing growth of German trade in China during the last few years, especially in Canton and other southern cities is an eloquent testimony of the benefits which the Germans have derived from the Sino-German commercial agreement.

It was, therefore, with a feeling of great surprise as well as disappointment that we heard the other day reports from Berlin to the effect that the Berlin Government is trying to adhere to the Nine-Power Treaty and avail itself of those provisions relating to China. The Nine-Power Treaty, it should be remembered, is a first step to the abolition of China's unequal treaties, but as Germany has already concluded an equal treaty with us, there is absolutely no necessity for her adhering to it. Germany's action in this direction must, therefore, be regarded as an attempt

(Continued on page 3)

Mei Lang-fang In Yang Kuei-fei At Peking Pavilion

Celebrated Actor To Give Latest Play Life Of Famous Court Lady; Modern Stage Lighting To Be Used

Chung Mei

Mei Lang-fang will present his play "Yang Kuei-fei" on Thursday, March 11th, at the Peking Pavilion. The celebrated actor and his colleagues have devoted many years to the reproduction on the stage of Yung Kuei-fei, on whose life several books have been published in this country as well as in London, New York and Paris by Chinese and foreign writers.

As a result of the concerted work of the playwrights, theatre crafts and scholars, four parts have been prepared for presentation by Mei-Lan-fang. So far three parts have been presented and it is the third and latest play that has been selected for the show at the Pavilion next Thursday.

Interesting Episode

The play will deal with selected chapters in the life of the great court Favorite of the Han dynasty. Among the various beautiful scenes to be depicted is that of the celebration of the 7th day of the 7th moon with Kuei-fei dancing on a revolving table to the accompaniment of the Pear Orchard musicians and the emperor keeping time on the drum. The episodes are described in the book on "Yang Kuei-fei" by Mrs. Wu Lien-teh.

Modern stage lighting effect will be used to show off the magnificence of court life during the Tang dynasty. There will also be spectacular scenes of dancing processions and gaities at that picturesque court of Ming Huang the Emperor.

HOMELESS CHILDREN ARE HELPED BY THE SOVIETS

By William H. Chamberlain
United Press Correspondent

Moscow, January 15.—The four Moscow receiving stations, where they are disinfected and washed and clothed. They remain in the station for observation for a period which may vary from one to four months, depending on the nature of the case. A special isolation home is provided for children who suffer from skin disease or trachoma, the familiar Russian eye disease.

From the receiving station the children are distributed among the children's homes in cities and villages, those who are affected with special diseases and abnormalities being sent to appropriate institutions. Persistent runaways who refuse to stay in children's homes are sent to farm colonies where they are supposed to support themselves with their work in the fields and also receive instruction in various trades.

Farm Colonies
The work for homeless children in Moscow Province is in the hands of Mrs. A. D. Kalinin, a sister-in-law of Soviet President. Under her direction are five agricultural colonies, three asylums with workshops attached, nine workshops, eight labor communes and one night lodging house where the homeless children may sleep at night and also stay in the daytime. However, all these institutions are insufficient to meet the crying need, and the newspaper "Pravda" is taking up a subscription for the purpose of establishing more agricultural colonies and asylums.

Receiving Stations

When the children are taken off the streets, often resembling little savages with their ragged clothes, wolfish eyes and matted hair, they are sent to one of

EMPLOYERS SUBMIT FAKE UNEMPLOYMENT LISTS; GRAB FUNDS

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—Embezzlement of funds destined for German unemployed was discovered at Gelsenkirchen, where some employers gave the government lists of unemployed thereby receiving doles which they kept for themselves.

Kouminchun Makes Plea to Press For Honest Reporting

Head of Information Bureau Receives Journalist; Reviews Situation at Battle Fronts

Mr. Liu Shih-an, representing the Information Bureau of the Third Kuominchun, gave an interview yesterday to over twenty representatives of the Peking press at his office in the Mao-erh Hutung. Mr. Liu pointed out that there were often errors in the press reports about the doings in the front, and that it was necessary for the press representatives and the Kuominchun offices to work closer together in order to attain to a higher level of news accuracy.

Mr. Liu said it was neither the desire of General Yueh of the Third Kuominchun to suppress public opinion nor to corrupt it by secret subsidies, but that he would always remain at the disposal of the press representatives to supply them with news about the war. In particular, he reported the following points about the situation in the front.

(1) The retreat of the Third Kuominchun from Potou to Tsangchow was owing to its desire for maintaining peace as far as circumstances justified. The retreat from Tsangchow to Machang was purely a matter of tactics. Li Ching-lin's forces once used tanks to break through the Kuominchun line but since four of these had been smashed by the Kuominchun, such tanks were never used again.

(2) The strength of the two opposing forces is roughly as follows. Li Ching-lin has over 14,000 soldiers, the Third Kuominchun has over 20,000, while the First Kuominchun has over 30,000, so that the combined strength of the Kuominchun is over 50,000.

(3) The Third Army is stationed to form the two wings, while the First Kuominchun is posted at the center. All the soldiers are placed under the supreme control of Lu Chung-lin.

(4) At the Shanhaikuan front, there are little more than two thousand soldiers of the Fengtien army at Luanchow, and they have not been very active recently, on account of the fact that there are about 30,000 of the First Kuominchun stationed near Chaoyang.

(5) Today (the 4th) a report has been received stating the capture by the Third Kuominchun of Chiaoan, a place east of the Nan tolu in Tsangchow.

(6) The reason why on the night of the Yuanhsiao Festival special precautions were taken in the city of Tientsin was that, on the day before, over twenty spies of Li Ching-lin's army in plain civilian dress had been arrested by the Tientsin Magistrate's Office.

(7) It was confessed by those arrested that there were over four hundred of these spies who had secretly come into Tientsin and were hiding in the concessions waiting for the appointed hour on the festival night to create general disturbance in the city. The fact that no passengers were allowed on that night after ten o'clock has given rise to all sorts of groundless rumors about the war situation.

(8) According to the statements of people from Shantung, Chang Tsung-chang has issued a military loan of fifteen million dollars, which caused great unhappiness and discontent among the merchants. The Chamber of Commerce has already sent delegates to Sun Chuan-fang, asking him to interfere in the personal capacity of a native of the province. The soldiers of Li and Chang are not at all well provided for, and they generally go to the people's homes to ask for food.

Communists Ask Referendum On Royalists' Claims

Move Of German Communists Not Expected To Secure Victory At Polls

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—The communists announced today that they intend to go to the polls with the intention to force the government to allow a popular referendum to settle the claims of ex-royalties against the republic, instead of allowing the judges to decide. A decision by referendum as desired by the communists can, however, only be reached, if 20 million vote against the claims, whereas the combined socialist and communist votes totalled ten million. The question rights to private property is involved.

UNION EXECUTIVES ADVISE STRIKERS

Reuter

London, March 5.—In an effort to avert a widespread dispute the executives of seven engineering unions have advised the strikers in Messrs. Hoe's factory to put themselves in a constitutional position and return to work.

ATTEMPT SUICIDE FROM HIGH BRIDGE

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—Five girls jumped from Europe's highest draw-bridge in Wilhelmshafen, in an attempt to commit suicide. Three are dead.

Wall Street Panic

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—The Wall Street panic continues the number of shares sold now totalling 3,837,000 and valued at 1,000,000,000 dollars. The finance department, however, declares that the panic is not due to a business depression in the United States.

WARNS GERMANY OF LOSS

(Continued from page 2)

to avail of this treaty to take common action with the Powers in China and regain her pre-war position in this country.

Would Lose Trade

It should be realized that our people are a very sentimental people and that the reason why German trade in China has progressed by leaps and bounds during the past few years, is not because German goods are of a better quality than those of other countries but because they come from a country which has treated China as an equal. If Germany adheres to the Nine-Power Treaty, not only will she be unable to further develop her trade but German merchants will at once lose their popularity with their Chinese customers.

What is more, it is not only in violation of Article Eight of the Nine-Power Treaty but also contrary to the Sino-German Commercial-Agreement for Germany to become a party to the Washington Agreement. One of the basic principles of the Sino-German commercial treaty is equality of treatment between the two nations, but as there is no treaty in existence among the Powers regarding Germany which can be considered by any stretch of the imagination as being in the same category as the Nine-Power Treaty, it would be a violation of the principle of equality and reciprocity if Germany should adhere to the Nine-Power treaty. I understand that the Waichiaopu has protested to both Berlin and Washington in this connection, but I regret to say that so far this does not seem to have made much impression upon these two governments.

CUBA KNOWS WHICH SIDE HER BREAD IS BUTTERED ON

United Press

Washington, March 4.—The United States Government and Cuba, it was announced today, have signed a convention providing for co-operation in putting down liquor smuggling into the United States.

Baron Tanaka in Three Million Yen Scandal; Well Prove

President Of Selyukai Accused Of Abuse Of Position To Secure Private Funds

Nippon Denpo

Tokyo, Mar. 5.—At yesterday's plenary session of the House of Representatives, Mr. W. Nakano, the Kensei-kai M. P., brought forward a proposal that Messrs. S. Koizumi, K. Akita, I. Hatoyama and H. Ogawa, the Seiyu-kai Directors, should be subjected to an examination by the Inquiry Commission, in connection with the three million yen affair involving Baron Tanaka, President of the Seiyu-kai. The Seiyu-kai Honto took the side of the Kensei-kai and the proposal was approved by a majority.

The affair was brought to light through the activities by certain "ronins," who allege that in addition to the scandal mentioned, Baron Tanaka is guilty of many other scandalous and unfaithful acts. He made General Fukuda and Lieut.-General Ishimitsu the victims of his ambition it is claimed, when General Ishimitsu recommended General Fukuda for the War portfolio in the Kiyoura Cabinet. Also it is said, he recommended himself to the post and through the use of his authority placed Lieut.-General Ishimitsu on the waiting list. Further, his accusers state, Baron Tanaka misappropriated the secret service fund connected with the Siberian Expedition by the Japanese Army and purchased treasury bonds with the money, amounting to more than a million yen, disposing of them later at a great profit through the agency of Momijiya Bank.

Lieut.-General Ishimitsu could not stand to see these scandals buried in secret and memorialized to the War Minister, one year ago, but his memorial was not attended. He waited for the past twelve months at the end of which he brought up the question to the consideration of the Kensei-kai, with the above-mentioned result.

In this connection, General Ugaki, the War Minister, has made up his mind to subject Lieut.-General Ishimitsu and Gen. Machida, who is also involved in the affair, to a disciplinary punishment and deprive them of their duties.

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CHINA ASKS PERMANENT COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1)

News" finds it almost alarmingly unsatisfactory and justifying the gravest anxiety.

Very Important Statement

The "Westminster Gazette" avers that the gist of "the very unfortunate statement" is to place the onus on Germany. The "Morning Post" says: "It would indeed be ironical if we were to have a new world war on the question of the best means of maintaining peace," and suggests that Germany might demonstrate her good intentions and magnanimity by waiving her objections to the admission of other nations to the Council.

On the other hand the "Daily Telegraph" is mildly cheered by the reflection that Sir Austen Chamberlain will not be a party to any decision resulting in defeat of the purpose with which the League Assembly has been specially summoned, namely, the admission of Germany. The "Daily Chronicle" says: "Sir Austen Chamberlain has blundered, but he has now had an opportunity to sense the temper of the country and the House of Commons and we hope that at Geneva he will be able to interpret it generously and accurately."

Tokyo, March 5.—Commenting upon Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement regarding the League Council, the "Manchester Guardian", which regards the position as highly unsatisfactory, says that Mr. Baldwin came far nearer than Sir Austen in expressing a plain common-sense view of the situation, and that if the Foreign Secretary acts in the spirit of the Prime Minister's speech he should come to little harm. The paper adds that if Mr. Baldwin himself is going to Geneva the free hand which the Government demanded would lose much of its dangers.

Sweden Stands Pat

Reuter

Stockholm, March 5.—The leaders of all of the parties in the Rikstag have emphatically endorsed the statement of M. Unden, Foreign Minister, on the eve of his proceeding to Geneva, that the Swedish delegates to the League Assembly will oppose any proposal to reorganise the Council in the course of the March session, apart from the admission of Germany.

LU CHUNG-LIN TAKES TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

minchun and Marshal Chang Tso-lin's forces is reported to have been in progress at Yung Ping for the past three days.

Yungping is on the Luan River northwest of the Railway and it appears that it was selected by both the Kuominchun and Fengtien for a flank attack on the other's lines. Kouminchun reports state that six battles have been fought in the region since Wednesday.

In the meantime the internal dispute in the Fengtien party gives Marshal Chang some worry. Several attempts have been made to induce Wang Yung-kiang to withdraw his resignation as Civil Governor of Fengtien. These are reported to have been in vain so that Young General Chang Hsueh-liang is to be sent as a personal envoy of his father to the former governor.

Model Governor a Riddle

Asiatic

The "Shihchieh Jiaipao" reports that hostilities have been broken out in the vicinity of Paoting between the troops of General Wei Yi-shan, who still commands the remnants of late General Kuo Sung-lin's army and the Shansi forces; but the result of the clash is not known yet. In connection with this fresh outbreak of hostilities, there are conflicting reports. Kuominchun sources claim that the "Model" Tupan of Shansi is assisting the Kuominchun by the suppression of certain disloyal elements of Wei Yi-shan's force who are flirting with Wu Pei-fu on the Ching-Han Line while others say that this is the first sign of General Yen Hsi-shan's co-operation with the anti-Kuominchun forces.

Jehol Quiet

Chung Mei

Military reports voice the opinion that there will be no fighting on the Jehol front within the coming week due to the lack of preparation of the Fengtien army under Tang Yu-ling, who is now at Chaoyang.

Soviet Courts Find 50 Guilty As Spies; Britain Implicated

Spies Mainly Russian White Guards; Employed by Estonia; Courts Pass Sentences

Moscow, March 4.—The Supreme Court trying the sensational Estonian spy case, in which over fifty persons, mostly Russian White Guards, were charged with spying on behalf of the Estonian Military Intelligence Department, brought in a verdict of guilty against the accused, but graded the sentences in accordance with its findings as to the degree of responsibility and activity of each defendant.

Several of the spies were proved to have had connection with the agent of the British Intelligence Department, Roman Frank.

The Supreme Court sentenced eleven of the defendants to death, while the rest were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from ten years to three months.

The verdict as read out by the President of the Supreme Court, Ulrich, contained resume of the proved facts of the case in which it was stated that since the middle of 1924 the Estonian Military Intelligence Department had been energetically recruiting spies among ex-White Russian army officers, who had settled in Estonia after the defeat of Udenich, and among the inhabitants of the frontier districts, for the purpose of collecting information concerning the numbers, and disposition of Red Army, Naval and Fleet units in the Leningrad Military Area.

How They Worked

The whole of the espionage work was directed by Majors Lauritz and Martin, who were directly connected with the Intelligence Departments of the First and Second Divisions of the Estonian Army. Particular activity was revealed by the headquarters of the First Division, stationed in Narva. From the autumn of 1924 to June 1925, the time the arrests took place, the staff of officers of this division, Lieutenant Kolka and Major Trick, the principal defendants in the case, systematically sent spies into the Leningrad Province. These spies were persons known for their anti-Soviet activity in the past. They were supplied with stolen or forged documents, money and arms. In order to conceal the true nature of their work in case of discovery, the spies were allowed to cross the frontiers into Estonia as smugglers while the proceeds of the sale of the smuggled goods served to supplement their pay as spies.

RUSSIAN FEUDALISM DESTROYED IN TASHKENT

Moscow, March 4.—It is reported from Tashkent that the population in the Tashkent Region is celebrating the completion of the land reforms. As a result of these reforms, eighty thousand acres of land have been acquired for the public land fund for distribution among the poor peasants. Already 11,500 new farms have been established. Of these 8,000 were provided with working cattle and implements. Measures are being taken to supply the rest with implements and cattle they may lack.

The land reforms have destroyed the feudal survivals prevailing until recently, which were retarding the economic development of the rural districts of Turkistan.

FRANCE FAILS AS PEACE DOVE FOR SOVIETS AND SWISS

Berlin, March 4.—Following the failure of France's Ambassador at Bern to bring about an understanding between Switzerland and the Soviets concerning the Woroffski case, M. Rakoffski proposes the Berlin Soviet Ambassador Kremski as the new mediator.

Commons Rejects Laborite Solution Of Unemployment

Vote Of Confidence For Government Employment Policy, 184 To 132

London, March 5.—Rejecting on second reading the Laborites' bill designed to solve the problem of unemployment in England, the House of Commons today voted confidence in the Government's unemployment policy by 184 to 132.

The Laborites' measure proposed the establishment of a powerful National Employment Board, which would be financed to the extent of £10,000,000 sterling annually by the Government.

ARTILLERY TRANSPORT EXPLOSION AT PRAGUE

Prague, March 5.—Fifteen soldiers and ten civilians were killed here today and thirty soldiers and several hundred civilians were wounded when an explosion occurred in an artillery transport section.

The explosion took place in the main street of the city. Many houses were wrecked.

Relief and hospital workers are being rushed to Prague from nearby points.

TIFFIN FOR "NEW YORK TIMES" REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt of the "New York Times" staff will be the guest of honor of the Anglo-American Association of Peking at tiffin on Friday, March 12th, at the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits.

Tiffin will be served at twelve thirty and members are asked to communicate with Mr. P. M. Sears, the honorary secretary, their intention to attend.

YEN REFUSES TO BE FOREIGN MINISTER

repeated declarations of the Chief Executive for peace and the will of the people forms the gist of the circular telegram which Premier Chia Teh-yao has just issued to the various provinces announcing his assumption of office. The following is a free translation of the message:

"On March 5th I was appointed Premier by a mandate issued by the Chief Executive. Since the establishment of the Republic fifteen years have passed, during which there have been constant civil wars despite the great difficulties with which the Republic was brought into being. Signs of distress are all over the land, while both internally and externally the nation is in a state of exhaustion. It was with trembling that I received the news of my appointment as Premier, but as I am unable to shirk this heavy responsibility which is entrusted to me by the Chief Executive at this critical moment in the affairs of the nation, I assumed office on the sixth instant. I will do my humble best to assist the Chief Executive in the solution of the present situation.

As regards my policy I shall be guided by the repeated declarations of the Chief Executive in favour of peace and the will of the people. I hope that civilian and military leaders throughout the country will lend their help in meeting the existing difficult situation. Let me hear from you from time to time."

Persia Shows Nationalism But on Humor

Persia doesn't take kindly to modern advertising methods. This is the conclusion of the Russian Match Syndicate after it shipped to Persia a cargo of matchboxes showing a lion holding a box of matches in its paw. The lion is the Persian national animal; and the Syndicate thought it had done a good stroke of advertising for its product. But the Persians, it seems, regarded the picture of the king of beasts holding a box of matches as undignified, if not insulting, and the matches were promptly returned as unsaleable. The Syndicate will send back the boxes, minus the objectionable label.

BOYCOTT CONFRONTS HONGKONG

(Continued from Page 1)

kong Government cannot be accepted. The Canton Government must accept full responsibility for the actions of the Strike Committee.

3. The boycott constitutes a "flagrant violation" of treaty rights which the Canton Government is in duty bound to observe. It is the duty of the Canton Government to "put an end to such illegalities." The fact that it has not done so throws "grave doubt upon its professed sincerity in desiring an early settlement."

4. The Canton Government is, of course, responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the areas under its administration and, inasmuch as it has left unchecked and unpunished the illegal activities of the Canton Strike Committee against Hongkong, it is liable for all losses incurred owing to such illegal activities.

5. The Hongkong Government desires an honorable and lasting settlement of the boycott and remains prepared to negotiate such a settlement with the Canton Government. It is persuaded the great mass of the Cantonese are ready and willing to trade with the British "in the most amicable manner to our mutual advantage. Only the unlawful activities of the Canton Strike Committee, instigated by Bolshevik intrigue, prevent the resumption of normal relations between Canton and Hongkong on the old familiar footing. We expect and require the Canton Government to put an end to these illegalities. We hold the Canton Government to be principals in this matter. The Hongkong Government will never agree in principle to any strike pay or to compensation for non-reinstatement of laborers."

Governor Threatens

The Governor closed with a word of warning. "It has been brought to my notice," he said, "that attempts recently have been made in Hongkong by emissaries of the Canton Strike Committee to incite a new strike. If these attempts are not immediately discontinued the Hongkong Government will take drastic steps to put a stop to them."

Just what these drastic steps would be no one in Hongkong is prepared to say just now. There are those who believe they should be military action.

Note:—Mr. Vaughn is in communication with Canton leaders in an effort to obtain a full statement of Canton's side of the case, including such points as the specific cause and general purpose of the boycott, the exact relation between the Canton Government and the Strike Committee, and the attitude of the Canton Government toward the Central Government, Soviet Russia, the United States, and Japan. It is hoped that this article may be presented in the near future. Monday another article from Hongkong will be given, describing efforts to involve the United States and Japan in the present controversy.—Peking Bureau, U. P.

ONE TRAIN A DAY ON PEKING-HANKOW LINE

Peking Hankow Railway trains run only as far south as Tingchow, a few stations below Paoting. Only one train a day will be operated, and that depends upon the supply of rolling stock.

The southern section of the line between Chengchow and Hankow is reported to be in operation since Thursday, the revenues being deposited in the Bank of China at Chengchow on the instruction of General Chin Yun-ao.

The latter is reported to have been placed in full command of affairs in Honan by Marshal Wu. However, he and his colleagues are said to have wired Marshal Wu himself to come into Honan, which the latter is reluctant to do in view of the unsettled state of Hupeh.

General Yueh Wei-chun is reported to have expressed the desire to resign following his evacuation of Chengchow, Yu You-jen is said to have been suggested as a successor since he stands well with the Shensi troops and might be able to reorganize the 2nd Kuominchun.

ARRANGE FOR CONFAB ON JAPAN TREATY

The Waichiaoou has sent an identical despatch to the Ministries of Finance, of Commerce, of Communications and of the Interior as well as to the Customs Directorate asking them to appoint special officials to serve as delegates for the negotiation of an agreement with Japan concerning the reciprocal treatment of goods. The conference of the Sino-Japanese commission will meet in Peking as soon as the formation of the Chinese delegation has been completed. Admiral Tsai Ting-kan will be chief Chinese delegate. It is believed that similar reciprocal treatment agreement for goods will be concluded with the United States and other Powers after the termination of the Sino-Japanese negotiations.

MORTGAGE MARKETS TO PAY POLICE

A loan of \$360,000 is reported to have been raised by the police on the security of the Hsi An and Tung An market sites with the Kin Chen Banking Corporation, and the Continental Bank. The fund is to be used for the payment of the police and was made with the approval of Superintendent Lu Chung-lin and the Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce according to local reports.

Tariff Meeting

The Sub-Commission appointed by Committee 2 of the Special Tariff Conference is expected to meet Monday when China's two resolutions in connection with the interim surtax will be brought up for discussion.

Peking May Have Siamese Minister

Waichiaoou Instructs Minister In Tokyo To Negotiate, Is Report

The Waichiaoou is reported to have telegraphed to Mr. Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister in Tokyo, requesting him to negotiate with the Siamese Minister there for the exchange of ministers between China and Siam pending the conclusion of a Sino-Siamese commercial agreement. Negotiations have been going on for some time in Tokyo between Mr. Wang and the Siamese Minister in connection with the proposed commercial agreement, but owing to certain obstacles the negotiations have not turned out very successfully. But in view of the immense trade interests which China has in Siam and the large number of Chinese residents there, the Government has decided to urge Mr. Wang to continue the conversations and to ask the Siamese Minister to permit the exchange of ministers without waiting for the conclusion of the negotiations.

SCIENTIFIC REALISM AND RELIGIOUS IDEALISM

Professor E. G. Conklin will deliver the last of a series of talks at the P. U. M. C. Auditorium on Sunday morning at eleven. His subject will be "Scientific Realism and Religious Idealism."

Professor Conklin is travelling around the world with Mr. Edwin R. Ebbree to study the teaching of biological sciences in various educational institutions on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation. They have just completed a survey of such institutions in Japan and expect to do the same thing in China.

LABOR MINISTERS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Berlin, March 4.—Labour Minister Dr. Brauns will head the German delegation in the international conference of labour ministers to be held in London in April, to decide on the regulation of working hours.

Renegade Ship

Moscow, March 5.—The arrival is reported in Odessa of the Sovietgriat (Soviet Mercantile Fleet) steamer "Iohan Nette", formerly the "Tver". This vessel had been carried away by Russian Whites and has since been sailing under the Italian flag. Arrangements were made for the transfer of the vessels to the Sovietgriat and the latter took it over in Constantinople.

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